twinning lamellæ produced along slipping planes parallel to the rhombohedron. In addition to the minerals above mentioned there are also present in the rock in small quantity allanite, anatase, brookite, ilmenite, zircon, an inclusive of sodalite in one of the quartz phenocrysts, some fluorite and barite. The analysis following shows the presence also of some other substances not detected by the microscope.

SiO_2	Al_2O_3	Fe_2O_3	FeO	Fe	K_2O	Na_2O	CaO	MgO	BaO	Cu	Pb	SO_3	S	BO_2O_3	TiO_2	P_2O_5	Cl	F	H_2O	
68.89	14.05	2.18	1.43	.23	4.30	4.56	2.15	.83	.58	.03	.04	.30	.26	.38	.23	.03	.07	.05	.41	= 101.00

The ores of the district are mainly magnetite, mixed with small quantities of pyrite, hematite, limonite, chalcopyrite, malachite, and cuprite, and associated with tourmaline, calcite, apatite, and the fresh and altered constituents of diorite. They are thought to be differentiation products of the diorite, while the associated minerals are the result of later dynamic and pneumatolytic processes.

Swiss Schists. — In the course of a study of the geology of the Val di' Mortirolo in the Alps, Salomon[1] met with several rocks of sufficient interest to merit detailed investigation. These are adamellites, hornblende-diorites, potassium and sodium gneisses, and micaschists, exhibiting in a very clear manner the effects of mountain-making forces. These effects are expressed in different ways, according to the nature of the rock acted upon, either as bending, as crushing, or in chemical transformations. The adamellite has yielded a "microcline-augen-gneiss," and the hornblende-diorite a clinozoisite-albite-amphibolite. After examining critically the effect of the mountain-making forces in deforming the mineral components of the rocks studied, the author concludes that the bending of great (rock) masses without fracture hardly ever occurs, but that fractureless bending and deformation with fracture may unite in different proportions, depending upon the mineral composition of the rock effected, the severity of the pressure and the duration of its action, to produce rock-bending. A special form of fractureless deformation is effected through the chemical transformation of minerals and the consequent transportation of their material particle by particle. This view of dynamical metamorphism is not very different from that of Van Hise, as discussed in the article referred to below.

[1] *Neues Jahrb. f. Min.*, etc., Bd. xi, p. 355.